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WAR OF IDEALS.

LORD READING'S MOVING APPEAL TO AMERICA.

In declaring that America's entry into the war has raised the conflict to a new plane, and that Americans had fought and would fight only for the ideals of democracy, Lord Reading made his moving appeal at the Memorial Hall in a speech which is second in importance only to the President's Baltimore address. After reviewing the genesis of the war, Lord Reading paid a tribute to Viscount Grey's efforts to prevent the conflict, and continued:

The reason why this war was inevitable was not because there was no possibility of arriving at a settlement—it was not that. It was because Germany had determined that this was the moment. Serbia was the pretext, and nothing on earth would cause the Germans to abandon the best pretext they ever had at the most servicable moment, according to their Government's view. I have neither the time nor the inclination to dwell on these matters. The facts are so well established that I doubt whether even a member of the German Government could stand before you, if it were possible, at this moment and strive to argue that it was not Germany that caused the war. The guilt of this awful crime rests on Germany.

Lord Reading pointed out that England was under no treaty to enter this war, that the problem was the gravest ever presented to any nation, and that England knew the cause of the war and knew what war with Germany would mean.

We were under no illusion (he said), but when Germany with unexampled ferocity and unparalleled savagery determined to strike through Belgium and that Belgian men, women, and children should be sacrificed to terrorism, which is the great German ideal, then England knew the moment had come when this great power of Germany must be taught that treaties were made to be observed, that conventions were sacred words of honour, and that in England were bound, like Germany, to protect the neutrality of Belgium, and that we were bound by the same treaty as they were bound. We did not invade Belgium, but we said to Germany, "You do this thing at your peril. England is in."

Without a moment's thought of the cost, England threw everything she had into the melting pot of this contest, and said: "Come what may, at least as a nation we shall be true to our honour, which demands of us that we defend it and that we should fight the German Government to the very last." (Cheers.)

What has been the history of your own country, you who are so far away from the conflict? Three thousand miles of sea were between you and the country where this devastation, so difficult to describe even when you have seen it, was being waged by German hordes who swept over the fair lands of France. You watched, you weighed, you considered, not from fear but because there were great responsibilities naturally upon you and upon those who were your leaders, equally as upon ours. Every attempt was made that was possible and that was right in order that there should be no conflict between you and the German Government. There were moments when your very soul stirred with indignation at what was happening. There came eventually, after interchanges of notes, there came acts which made it impossible for you as a self-respecting nation, according to the view of your President, to abstain from taking part in the conflict, and therefore America stepped into the war, and with it the whole plane of the conflict was raised, because we know perfectly well, and Europe knows, and those who do not know it will have to learn and will learn it, that America has only fought, and will only fight, for liberty that she will never fight for aggression or world domination, that her great ideal of liberty and democracy was that for which alone she would draw the sword. As in the past so now, once it is drawn, as we know from the speeches made by your President (cheers), when you once have started and it has been made clear that only force can rule, as Germany has taken care to make apparent to every one, then it is only with force that she can be met, it is only with the sword that she will be met. (Lord cheers.)

Lord Reading paid a glowing tribute to the British Navy, and told in detail what England has put into the war in men and money. He urged his hearers to go forth and arouse the people of America to a realization of the war, of what the struggle means, so that those who labour, those who till the soil, those who make guns and ships, who produce food may understand, and that if they feel tired they will say to themselves, "I must go on even if I am tired; I must do my duty to my country; I must do my duty for liberty."

Make your people realize the war. We who have been engaged in it from the first, we in England who have seen the war from every side, by sea, by land, by air, by the aeroplane, and the bombardment of defenceless towns, do not fail to understand what the war is, but it is more difficult when you are far away. The other evening I stood at the door of the Embassy here in Washington seeing a guest out. Then I noticed it was evening and the guest turned to me and said, "Yes, isn't it a beautiful night?" Unwittingly I said to myself: "Is it worth it? It was a beautiful night, a very clear moonlit night, because to us English people that means almost certainly there will be an air raid and defenceless men, women, and children are to be killed. And so strongly does it eat into you that I tell you that the realization of a beautiful night here produced the same thought to me as it did to you, that it would have produced on my own doorstep, in London in England."

We know what war means. We have our wounded brought home. We see brains of them. We see them—I was going to say in every street. We have our losses, our casualties. We have had them for a long time. We have all suffered; we have all to pay tribute, every one of us, in one form or other. Every one of us has had to lose somebody; we have all our own in the field of battle. All we care for is there. All our eyes and hearts are strained to the utmost watching what is happening as we read the news. To day what is happening on the battlefield.

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(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"OUR SPLENDID BOYS"

THE NEED FOR MORE "HUTS"

At the annual meeting of the Church Army held at Queen's Hall, last month, it was stated that in the recent battle in France the Army had lost over 100 huts, and it was necessary that funds should be obtained to make up the loss. Already they were arranging for new centres to take their places behind the new line, and they appealed for £20,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Lloyd George wrote saying how grieved he was to hear that the Church Army had been so hard hit. He trusted the huts and centres would soon be renewed as links with home to cheer and inspire our magnificent troops.

Sir Douglas Haig wired that he much regretted to learn that so many huts had had to be abandoned during the recent fighting. One could not pay too high a tribute for the comfort and inspiration which the Church Army huts and other means of administration had been to our heroic troops.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a letter, said that the best interests of the men would suffer if the loss was not speedily made good.

General Sir William Robertson, who had a most enthusiastic reception, emphasised the urgent necessity for more huts. Our battalions and regiments at the front now contained, and probably would continue to contain, a large number of young men than had been the case before in the war. He referred to the boys under 19 years of age, of whom a large number had been sent to the front during recent weeks. It had been his duty to inspect the regiments in which these boys had been training at home, and he had never once heard anything but the greatest praise for those boys.

"Our splendid boys," continued Sir William, "and in saying that I, of course, mean no exception as regards the class or locality from which the boys come. (Cheers.) They are all splendid alike. They have earned, and they have deserved, the recognition and affection of all those with whom they have come into contact in this country, and I have already heard similar accounts of the behaviour of those boys on the Western front. (Cheers.) My conclusion is that every one who helps the work of the Church Army is helping to bring this tragic war, this tragedy to civilization, to such an end that we may hope to prevent a recurrence of anything like it or generations to come." (Lord cheers.)

Subscriptions amounting to £7,000 were announced from the platform, and many other donations were afterwards handed up.

130 Y.M.C.A. HUTS LOST.

Sir A. Yapp stated that at least 130 Y.M.C.A. huts, together with equipment and stores of a value of £15,000, had been lost and abandoned in the recent fighting. All the staffs escaped, and only in two cases did they fail to bring away the money with them. At Noyon the leader went back three times to get hold of the money, and on the last occasion the place was surrounded by Germans, and he had to hide for forty-eight hours.

A SUBMARINE COMEDY

TALL STORY BY AN OFFICIAL EYE-WITNESS.

One German submarine commander surrendered his vessel to a British destroyer in the Mediterranean merely because he was pursued by a lightship, asserted a British Official Eye-witness writing from Italy.

"The U-boat had just torpedoed a merchantman," he writes. "Sighting a British destroyer coming up at full speed, the German made off as fast as she could below the surface, taking her bearings from a lightship before submerging. Depth charges dropped by the destroyer exploded in unpleasant proximity, but the Germans were lucky, and after a time they seemed to have reached safety. The captain, however, held on, submerged, on the same course for some time. Then he came up again, hoping to find himself without a sail in sight."

To his horror, he found the same lightship and the same destroyer as near him as ever. Again taking his bearings from the lightship, he submerged with all speed and set out once more on the same course. Again the destroyer made herself unpleasant, and again the U-boat was lucky. Once more the German came up to see where he was, and again he found the lightship in the self-same position, while the same destroyer was after him again. How long this tragedy-comedy continued history does not relate, but when at last, after giving his utmost, the German commander thought that he could get away from the lightship and had exhausted his accumulators, he surrendered, convinced that there was magic in it.

"Only then did he learn the truth. The lightship was being towed from her station for overhaul and sent under escort of a destroyer."

brings home to us some knowledge that all we care for is there at the front. I only tell you that you may understand, that you may know as well as we what it all means.

"It is worth it." You will say to yourself, as very likely others say to themselves: Is it worth it? The answer is: Yes, it is worth it, and worth doing it again and again. (Cheers.) It would not be worth it if we were fighting for territory, if we were merely fighting for the aggrandizement of one Power over another, but it is worth it if we realize that we are fighting for liberty and justice. To my mind this war is the challenge of brute force to justice. It means that liberty is to be crushed by military despotism if Germany can triumph. It means that if we succeed, if you and we, Allies, win the victory, as we most certainly shall (cheers), then it means that justice and liberty will triumph; it will mean that that which is becoming almost the equal of a religion with all of us—the cause for which we are fighting the great contest by which we hope, in your President's words, to make the world safe for democracy, the great contest in which we are all striving, as we know, to take care that justice shall be done as between nations—shall triumph. Then lend all your aid and all your power to that end.—The Times.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

OLD RIGHTS RESTORED.

In the House of Commons, on May 2nd, Mr. A. Richardson said he had two main matters of complaint to bring before the Committee in connection with the recently-passed Military Service Act. The first was that an applicant under that Act was deprived of his full right of appeal from the local tribunal to the Appeal Tribunal, and, in the second place, that he was deprived of all sort and every type of legal assistance, while the Crown reserved to itself the right of legal gentlemen, despite the pledge given by the Home Secretary when the bill was before the House that such a right would be extended to both sides. (Hear, hear.)

The new regulations abolished the right of appeal in cases where six months' exemption was granted, and also in cases of refusal to renew a certificate, although the right of appeal was preserved to the National Service representative when he proposed to vary the certificate by curtailing the period of exemption. The easiest way to settle this difficulty was to preserve the existing system (cheers)—or if the Government would not go so far as that to leave the decision as to the right to appeal in the hands of the appeal tribunals. To leave it to the local tribunals was not carrying out the views of the House, nor was it in accordance with public opinion. (Cheers.) As to the regulation depriving called-up men of professional assistance, the effect of it would be not to save time but to waste time. He knew of no other instance, with one exception, in the whole history of the administration of our law, in which a man whose liberty was imperilled had been deprived of the right of being represented by counsel. The one exception was the old barbarous rule of the common law which deprived a man indicted for felony of the right of counsel except in reference to points of law. It was under that system that Judge Jeffries flourished. He invited the right hon. gentleman to bring the regulations into accord with public opinion. (Cheers.)

Sir D. Maclean said that, speaking for himself and his colleagues who might speak from the same point of view, he might say—it was shown by the work they had done in the past—that they were as anxious as any members of the House to get fit men as speedily as possible for the Army. (Cheers.) Strong as was the need for lucidity in the first regulations, there was an overwhelming case under present conditions for the new regulations being made so simple that he who ran might read, because they were based on the assumption that no man should have the benefit of professional assistance. While these regulations were in some respects useful, they were more difficult to understand than any he had ever read in connection with the Military Service Acts. They were dealing with cases which were all substantially hard, and the greatest possible care should have been taken in framing the new regulations that any promises or undertakings given were implemented to the full. One of the most important questions was the right of appeal. He said deliberately that while technically they were given to an appellant from a local tribunal the right of appeal, substantially they were vitally affecting his right to bring his case forward. He suggested that Regulation 27 was one of the most conflicting ever issued.

Mr. Asquith: I cannot understand it at all. (Laughter.)

Sir D. Maclean, continuing, said that Section 4 gave the right of appeal, but the real intention of somebody—he did not know who—was embodied in Regulation 27, which seriously affected the right of appeal. (Hear, hear.) As to the proposal to deprive an appellant of the right of professional assistance, he would remind the House that they were now dealing with men from 41 to 51, who had borne the burden of the civilian side of this struggle up to now. Before making these men liable for military service he suggested that they were deserving of any reasonable assistance in bringing their case before the tribunal.

Mr. Asquith said that he thought they were all agreed that the right of appeal should be adequately safeguarded, not only in the letter but in the spirit. He confessed that after giving such attention to the matter he was not sure that he had been able to give to the terms of the regulations he found it very difficult to reconcile Regulation 27 with Regulation 44. He thought the right hon. gentleman would be well advised if he would consider the desirability of clearing up the matter, and making it perfectly plain that the right of appeal which it was intended should be granted to appellants in the fullest and largest sense was not cut down or curtailed by Regulation 27. If it was true that in criminal cases the parties concerned should be allowed to state their own case, still more was it true, as experience showed, that in a highly technical matter of this kind, which affected vitally the interests not only of individuals, but of families, the persons concerned should be allowed such professional assistance as they might wish—and that not only in their own interest, but in that of the tribunal.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

Mr. Hayes Fisher said there had been very little time to draw up the regulations under the last Military Service Act. The only desire of his department had been to accelerate the proceedings of the tribunals without doing any injustice to the applicants. It was impossible for him not to be influenced by the fact that had been made, some of them by experts, in favour of the applicants having the advantage of professional assistance. The Minister of Agriculture had written to him hoping the Government would restore the right of applicants to this help. He was prepared to bow to the opinion of the House on this question: he would rescind the regulation and restore to applicants the right they possessed under the old tribunals. (Hear, hear.)

It had been suggested that the right should be limited to cases before the appeal tribunals. That, however, would add enormously to the number of appeals, and he, therefore, considered it better to make a complete surrender to the opinion of the House. (Cheers.) From the debate he had become aware that very possibly the regulations did not carry out to the full the pledge given by the Government. (Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE BUDGET EXAMINED

ITS MERITS AND DEFECTS

The Budget has been well received in business circles, writes the City Editor of the Morning Post. What it lacks in originality is compensated for by the fact that the proposals are, on the whole, sound and equitable. At the same time, there are aspects of Mr. Bonar Law's proposals which are open to criticism, and both the favourable and the unfavourable views expressed in the City may be briefly stated.

Dealing first with the adverse criticisms it was regretted that, despite the great reduction in loans to Allies, there should be a further huge expansion in expenditure, so that even after imposing drastic taxation no less than 2,130 millions of the year's expenditure will have to be met by borrowing. It is impossible not to remember the serious charges levelled by the Committee on National Expenditure with regard to extravagance, and it is unsatisfactory that Mr. Bonar Law should not have thought it worth while to reassure the House with regard to more efficient control by the Treasury. A passing reference was made to the useful work of the Committee, but there still seems to be no serious attempt to set up effective machinery on the lines recommended by the Committee for checking expenditure.

It is further regretted that the Chancellor should have thought well to defer the imposition of the Luxury Tax. Like the Excess Profits Duty, it is one more suitable for application during the actual progress of the war than during peace times, and that circumstance, together with the urgent need for the maximum amount of goods and services being at the disposal of the Government for the direct prosecution of the war, makes it the more imperative that not a day should be lost in imposing a tax the principle of which has been universally adopted by the country at large. Indeed, as regards this particular tax it is not too much to say that the initiative comes more from the man in the street than from the Government itself, and any procrastination is to be deprecated.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

It is striking testimony, however, to the excellence of Mr. Bonar Law's Budget as a whole that criticism should extend to so few of its proposals. At most points objects are discerned by the manifest care which has been exercised to impose taxation on sound and equitable lines. In this connection there is one point which the general public should be careful to note. Because the Chancellor has imposed a good deal of indirect taxation in the shape of increased sugar, beer, and spirit duties, etc., we notice that objections are already being put forward that the general public, as compared with the direct taxpayer, is being asked to pay more than its fair share. A more unjustifiable objection was never raised. In the first place, out of the 700 millions of revenue raised last year no less than 500 millions came from direct taxation. In the second place, out of the new taxation again added to the weight borne by the direct taxpayer, while he is asked, the increase in the income tax does not apply to incomes under £500.

POSITION OF GERMANY.

A further aspect of the Budget which commands approval is the proof given by Mr. Bonar Law, first, of the sound position of the national balance-sheet; and, second, of the contrast which it presents with that of Germany. In view of the importance to be attached to the financial as well as the military struggle which is proceeding between this country and Germany, it may be well to emphasize one or two of the points brought out in the Chancellor's speech. The whole of Germany's financial policy has been based, first, upon the idea of a speedy and successful war, and at a later period upon the idea that, however long the war, it would end in her enemies paying the whole of a great part of its cost. In short, it has been the policy of the gambler, and whereas we have now raised a total of 1,044 millions in taxation towards the cost of the war, Germany has only raised 365 millions. Not only so, but whereas the fairly conservative balance-sheet outlined by Mr. Bonar Law showed that peace next year would leave us with a tax-revenue more than ample to cover all new Debt and other fixed charges, including the cost of demobilization, pensions, etc., the position of Germany would be that she would have a Debt of eight thousand millions, requiring interest of at least 440 millions, with pensions estimated at 150 millions, making a total expenditure (including that which was normal before the war) of 120 millions, as against a pre-war revenue of 150 millions, and a present revenue of 365 millions. In other words, even with the new taxation, Germany's peace balance-sheet would show a deficit of 385 millions.

Home Secretary, but he assured the House that those who framed them thought they did, and had not the faintest desire to extract one iota from the full rights promised. He thought the objection would be met if they allowed the right of appeal against the refusal of leave to apply for renewal, and so altered the regulations that this was made plain and clear. (Cheers.)

Mr. Richardson: That fully and fairly meets the objections and fulfils the pledge. Mr. Hayes Fisher said he had made the concession willingly as he had every possible desire that these Military Service Acts, unpopular as they must be, and necessary as they were, should be worked in the greatest spirit of harmony and justice. He would review the regulations in the light of the debate, and would see that by the amendment of them the pledge given by the Home Secretary should be fully carried out in the amended form of regulations that would be issued. The tribunals would know by the reports of the debate in the House of the decision of the Government, and he would proceed with the utmost expedition to inform the tribunals officially of the changes that were to take place. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
AN OPIUM CASE.

A coolie was charged with being in unlawful possession of five tael of opium.

It was stated that the opium was found concealed round defendant's waist.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$30, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

DISCHARGED.

A Chinese, chief assistant to the comprador of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., was charged, on remand, with being concerned in the armed robbery at Wood Road.

Inspector Sim said he wished to withdraw the charge.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe accordingly discharged defendant.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold-earring from an old Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central.

The complainant stated that, whilst proceeding in the direction of the Central Market, defendant, who was walking alongside her, snatched the earring, and passed it on to another man.

In reply to Mr. J. R. Wood, complainant said she had no witnesses.

Defendant was discharged.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DIAMOND RINGS.

A respectable Chinese youth was charged with stealing four diamond rings, valued at \$5,400, from a Chinese woman living in Graham Street.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the complainant, and Mr. M. K. Lo for defendant.

It was alleged that defendant and his concubine were entrusted with the rings for the purpose of negotiating a sale. Instead of seeking for a purchaser the couple pawned the rings and defendant appropriated the proceeds.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$3,500.

A THIEF'S CONCERN FOR HIS FELLOW-WORKERS.

A *joki* was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing belonging to some visitors to a restaurant in Connaught Road West, where he was employed.

Sergeant Pitt stated that defendant left a note behind regretting the necessity of having to commit the robbery. He was in need of money, he said, and as there was no one who would relieve his embarrassment, he borrowed the clothes temporarily.

Defendant said he left the letter behind, as he did not wish to incriminate the other *jokis* in the restaurant. He was the wrong-doer and he alone deserved punishment.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A SMUGGLING CASE.

An old Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 56 tael of prepared opium at Hunghom.

Inspector Gordon said there was no doubt that the woman was an old smuggler. Being aware that a strict watch was being kept at the Kowloon Railway Station for opium smugglers, defendant tried to avoid being searched by taking a ticket for Sheklung at Hunghom station.

The booking-clerk said that as defendant had a quantity of luggage he weighed it. Finding it in excess of the amount allowed he became suspicious and asked defendant to open the boxes, which he found to contain wax. He broke a piece and found opium concealed in it.

Defendant asked to be freed.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

"AN UNGRATEFUL SCOUNDREL."

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of jewellery and money, of the total value of \$730.

Inspector Gordon said defendant was arrested in Canton Road with the jewellery and money in his possession. Defendant admitted having stolen the articles from his grandmother, an old woman living at Hunghom. Inspector Gordon added that defendant was a young scoundrel. He had been adopted by the old woman five years ago and she had ministered to all his wants. He was apprenticed to a boiler-maker and was now earning a substantial wage at the Kowloon Dock.

The jewellery represented the old woman's life's savings.

Mr. Wolfe, in sentencing defendant to three months' hard labour, characterised him as an ungrateful scoundrel.

JAPANESE POLICY.
STATEMENT BY NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

Baron Goto, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, received all the heads of the Diplomatic Corps on June 1st and later made the following statement:

I welcome this opportunity to declare that there is no truth in the suggestion of a change of policy or a lessening of loyalty to all its engagements on the part of this Government because of a change in personnel due solely to the regrettable illness of the former Minister for Foreign Affairs. It ought to be enough to say that Japan is one of the Allies. Japan is always loyal to her engagements and faithful to her friends, which is the leading principle of our foreign policies. Next we have the centre pivot of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, our engagements with the United States and others, notably the Lansing-Ishii Notes exchanged at Washington last October, our long-lasting friendship with the Allied Powers, also the sincere desire for good relations and co-operation with our neighbours Russia and China. We are watching the course of events in Europe with the deepest interest. The magnificent patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice, and genius of the Allied Armies and Navies have won the admiration and sympathy of all Japanese. Now we have before us the single-hearted devotion of America, united as never before under the wise President whose calm courage and steady purpose have made him to-day one of the foremost of the world's greatest statesmen.

Like the rest of the world, Japan longs for peace, but does not and will not shrink from war where the cause is just or where her honour or national safety is menaced. Japan has done, and will continue to do, what may be within her power as one of the Allies. Our friends must not forget that Japan three-and-a-half years ago made common cause against Germany and Austria. We have given a guarantee to maintain the peace of the Far East. We have done so. We have cleared the enemy from the Pacific and from the Indian Ocean. Our ships of war are in the Mediterranean, in the Pacific, and in the Indian Ocean. Our ships of commerce are, within all reasonable measure of our resources, lent to the Allies for their use. There has been no effort on the part of Japan to conceal her loyalty. On the contrary, we have stood upon the house-tops to declare our unalterable faith in the outcome of the war and our unchangeable fealty to the Allied cause.

We seek the friendship, co-operation, and assistance of China. We ask China to disentangle herself from her old prejudice and the maze of intrigue planted and fostered by the enemy. Just now complete unity is essential to victory. The Lansing-Ishii Notes have even been used by the enemy to create ill-will in China, but we feel now that the Chinese Government understands the entire friendliness of Japan. We seek the full co-operation of China for our mutual co-operation and advantage.

Regarding Russia, the situation has afforded much comfort to the enemy, but above all an opportunity to increase the activity of malevolent propaganda. Such propaganda is now going on in Siberia, more particularly with a view to an estrangement between Japan and Russia, as well as between America and Japan. For instance, the landing of a few British and Japanese marines at Vladivostok, a natural local occurrence, has been magnified out of all proportion. Japan has not for a moment made light of the spread of inimical influence in Eastern Siberia, both as a menace to Japan and China, but also as against the Allies. Neither has Japan lost sight of the fact that Russia is a Power endeavouring to reorganise a machine temporarily out of order. Japan must give encouragement, assistance, and support to the work of reorganization. We trust the sound sense of the Russian people will not be misled by the reports circulated to keep the two neighbours apart.

Finally, I repeat there is no change, nor will there be any change, in the policy of this Government because of the changes in the Cabinet. We will maintain peace in the Far East and will help our neighbours and friends to the limit of our capacity.—*Reuter*.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATIONS.

Sergeant-Major Roylance is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for prompt and plucky action in the arrest of a man subsequently convicted of unlawful wounding. P.C. 764 Lopes is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for smart action when off duty, in stopping, searching and arresting a man subsequently convicted of being in possession of stolen property.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Members who fail to pass the present examinations will be required to attend Classes. These will be taken by Platoon Inspectors, who are hereby warned to prepare themselves accordingly.

ADJUTANT.

Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.), is granted three months' leave from date.

By Order, F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

June 28th, 1918.

BLUFFING THE WHOLE WORLD.
DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

[BY ERNEST LIONEL PYKE.]

A GERMAN ON HIS HOLIDAY.

I can imagine a reader of this article, finishing a rationed but sufficient breakfast and his newspaper at Brighton, strolling out in order to get an appetite for luncheon, joining a few pleasant friends in the afternoon, enjoying a rationed but reasonable dinner, taking a hand at bridge, and having his agreeable nightcap of whisky-and-soda.

He is perhaps 43 or 44 years of age, doing war work of a kind in Whitehall, let us say. He has certainly sacrificed his business, unless he has a partner who is carrying it on, which is very usual.

Let us picture an individual of the same class in Germany. He is well over fifty, and, on rising, if he wishes to bath, which is not very customary. I admit, he must do so in cold water and without soap. (Coal gas, and electricity are all very stringently rationed. Lately we have been using a so-called peat for fires at Ruhlheim.)

An accomplished soapless shaver, and most German men are now adepts, can get his shave over in about twenty minutes—very often, as can be seen in the streets of Berlin, with very obvious damage to his countenance. His breakfast is war bread and imitation coffee—and that is all. It is a public holiday, as with our Brighton friend. The German is also staying at an hotel in a popular resort—let us say Wiesbaden. The broad face of his day is that there is practically nothing to eat.

He has one advantage—the usual German advantage—excellent music every-where, even in war time, performed, as a rule, by orchestras of war cripples and others.

PHANTOM LUNCHEONS.

Round about noon comes *Mittagessen* (lunch). Together with a few friends, he goes through the farce of sitting at a table, to eat a phantom meal. He carries with him his potato card, sugar card, margarine card, and meat and poultry cards. These are carried in one of the little cases specially made for the purpose. The old days, when the German, like the Russian, began his meal with a preliminary sip of smoked eels, salmon, Bismarck herrings, pickled cucumbers, cauliflowers, cabbages, and *Sauerkraut* have gone, and with them, I may add, the protruding stomachs, and the cowering chins, and bull-necks that sometimes hid the collar. Now he sits down to a mysterious soup and talks with his friends on what are the three topics of the German to-day—peace, food, and business. I may here observe that one of the shortages which has caused as much food discontent in Germany as most others is that of *Sauerkraut* (fermented cabbage).

The base of German soups is now swedes, flavoured with some substitute for one of the meat extracts, such as Bovril, Oxo, or Liebig's. These are the absolute dearest of onions, which have been replaced by a chemical imitation, an onion powder, which, like many of these substitutes, is not good. However, the soup is bulky and temporarily filling, and washed down by one of the beer substitutes makes the beginning of a meal.

Using a man of means, he can provide himself with Rhine wine, but unless he is very wealthy he must drink one of the newer wines, which, though excellent as vinegar for salads, are a trial even to Germans.

If in great luck and able to afford \$8. for the leg of a fowl our German holiday-maker may be able to get one. Fish there is none, eggs there are none and there are no vegetables. His allowance of potatoes he will receive on producing his potato card. But, remember, he has no salt, pepper, mustard, or any other condiment. He has brought his tasteless war bread in his tail-coat pocket, his daily allowance, which is the same for everyone in Germany, being barely ten ounces. He will probably finish his meal with an apple, cooked or raw, but if cooked it will be without sugar.

Being a prosperous man, he is able to buy a liqueur of Aarak or Kirschwasser. All the imported liqueurs have disappeared long ago.

For smokers, unless he should have been far-seeing enough to have had a store years ago, he must content himself with the really deplorable tobacco or tobacco substitute that is one of the great German grievances. The tobacco famine is a chief cause of discontent.

No your prosperous, middle-aged man, well over fifty, remember, has got through half his day. There is a concert in the afternoon, excellent in all respects and cheap as regards admission. But there is nothing doing in the way of eating or drinking before dinner. No beer, no whisky-and-soda, to which the Germans were becoming addicted before the war. No *Schnaps* (brandy). No beer and cigars at those marble-stopped tables at which so many hours were spent formerly; and, of course, no coffee.

DINNER MYSTERIES.

And what is dinner for this well-to-do holiday-maker? Dinner is a repetition of luncheon. The same dreary, monotonous, tasteless, unsatisfying meal. Instead of a piece of chicken, being wealthy he and his friends can afford a dish of *Gulasch*. In peace time *Gulasch* was the good national Austrian stew. In war time in Germany it is said to have disguised many a meal in which domestic pots have disappeared.

The average *Gulasch* at an expensive restaurant in Germany to-day is no doubt composed of the offal of various animals, including horse. I have no objection to horseflesh, and I had an excellent horse steak while passing through Germany, but I draw the line at dogs. It may be of interest to point out that so anxious are the Germans to conceal the fact that they are eating dogs that advertisements of dog flesh are now prohibited by the Censor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MODERN GUNS AND SHELLS.
NAPOLEON'S FIRE AT WAGRAM.

Mr. C. P. E. Schneider, of the well-known Crausot Works, France, was unanimously elected president of the Iron and Steel Institute at the annual meeting at Westminster. The French iron-master is the manufacturer of the famous 75mm. gun. In welcoming him Sir William Beardmore, the retiring president, recalled that his own predecessor in office was a Belgian, the late Adolphe Greiner, and now he gave place to a distinguished Frenchman. To-day it would almost seem as if they had forgotten nationality in the greater claims of citizenship of a great commonwealth of humanity, and thus they would work with one accord. They welcomed General Foch as commander-in-chief of the united forces. They would not forget their duty as manufacturers to this great general and all his colleagues. (Cheers.) Englishmen had watched with high admiration the development of the vast Schneider works. The Schneider family had been associated with the iron industry of France for several generations, and their new president was linked with this country, his mother being an English lady and his wife a direct descendant of James II. of England. The president was installed amid a scene of much enthusiasm, the members rising and loudly cheering.

M. Eugene Schneider, in his presidential address, said he was deeply grateful that they wished in selecting him to emphasise the absolute hearty, loyal, and resolute union existing between Great Britain and France. United by mutual sacrifices, bereavements, and hopes, the two nations intended to remain undivided in victory. His hearty desire as President was to draw still closer the economic bonds uniting the two countries. Future organisation of industry must be so skilfully contrived as to provide enterprise, with a broad, open field, affording wide liberty of action. The fate of industry depended on the right use of the human material at disposal. They must discipline labour in both countries so that their different industries, of which war had struck and would strike heavy blows, might recover their balance with the shortest possible delay.

Metallurgy played an important part in the tremendous struggle. It was certain that the expenditure of ammunition exceeded, at the very outset, all anticipations founded on comparisons with previous campaigns. This circumstance appeared to be due to stable, unbroken fronts, rendered possible by the huge number of men in the field. The rampart was not a mere line of walled defences, but was constituted a deep, way back, formed by tier upon tier of varied works and guns of all sizes, necessitating the expenditure of a vast number of shells. Instead of the 20,000 gunboats with which Napoleon won the Battle of Wagram, or the 1,500,000 shells that the siege of Sebastopol cost the Allies, they must fire to-day several million shells to drive the enemy a few miles back on a very narrow front. The deterioration in the inner tubes of guns was also very great, a gun being useless after firing from 1,000 to 2,000 shots, according to its calibre. The President went on to describe the new metallurgical plants built during the war by his firm at Le Crausot and Caen for the production of a considerable tonnage of steel projectiles.

Sir Robert Hadfield, moving a vote of thanks to the President, said he had always regarded the French as the first nation in scientific matters "to look over the hill." On a historic occasion like this, he wished to express how delighted they were to see a Frenchman in the chair. The tricolour and the Union Jack were forever going to float alongside each other. (Cheers.)

The Bessemer Medal of the year was presented to Sir William Beardmore, and a number of technical papers were read.

Many Germans told me that they feel very much the deprivation of cheese, pork and veal, the two national dishes of Germany in normal times, are greatly grieved for. Sausages still appear, composed practically of swedes and a concoction impossible to analyse.

Our German pleasure seeker probably winds up his day with a game of cards—*Leardé* or *Skat*—but he and those with him are gloomy, discontented players.

The war has seen an immense increase in gambling, and at the night clubs, which are continually being raided, the speculation is enormous.

Some racing and trotting still goes on in Germany, and perhaps our middle-aged specimen may spend his holiday at a racecourse or trotting track. But he must travel there by underground or ordinary train for there are no taxicabs or horse vehicles.

My last attempt to get a horse vehicle in Berlin was some six months ago. The driver was an aged derelict and his horse a collection of bones. He told me that he had been on the road for twenty-four hours and could get nothing for the horse to eat.

The object of the horse-raising, and of the support of the Press, daily and weekly pictorials, book publishing, theatres, and music is for the purpose of *Stimmung*—that is to say, to maintain the moral of the people. A certain amount of gaiety is maintained everywhere by the German Government, and wisely. I believe, however, that the deprivation of food, drink, and tobacco and of all the minor necessities and comforts of life will breed trouble at the first opportunity.

I hark upon this question because I find people in England totally ignorant of the real facts about Germany. Many tell me that they have heard this sort of thing before. I have no doubt that optimistic writers and speakers thought that Germany would be starved two years ago. She was only in difficulties two years ago. But twenty-four non-productive months is a long time. She is starving to-day.—*Daily Mail*.

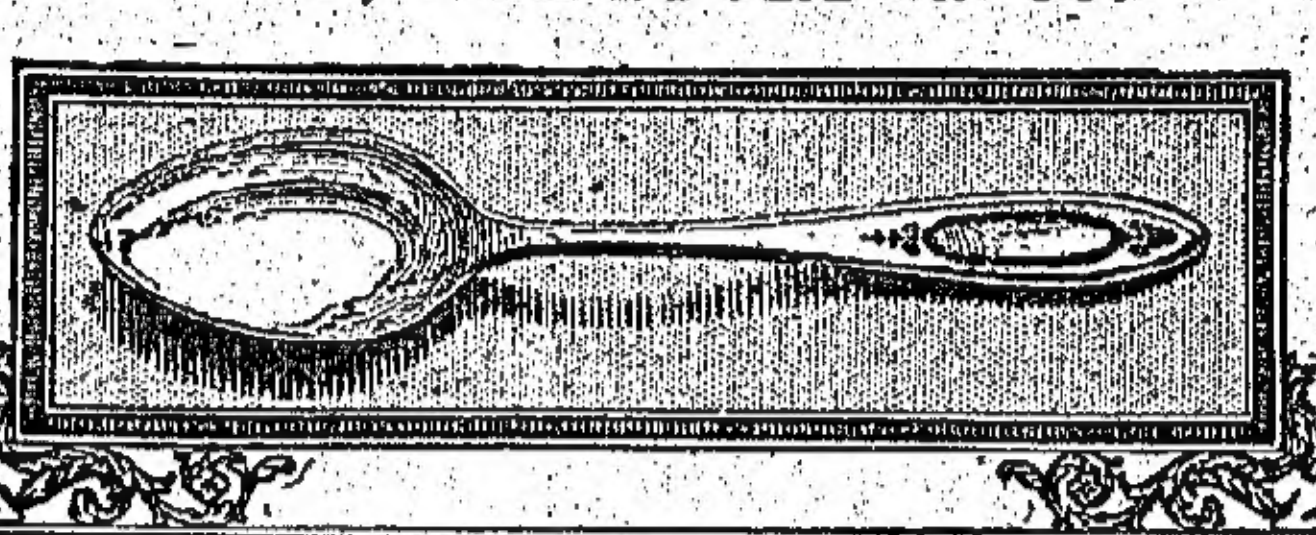
(To be continued.)

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WE think this is one of the most exquisite designs in silverware we ever had the pleasure of showing our customers. Inspired by those great architects and decorators, the ADAM Brothers, the Community ADAM is distinguished by a charming purity most satisfying to live with. We should like you to see it, even if you are not planning to buy new silverware now. In chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces.

At your service for 50 years.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUAL GIFT
CALL AND INSPECT OUR DISPLAY OF
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Three Sizes:—72, 140 and 255 Pieces.

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FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL DEALERS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents,
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.




Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART SEMI-TRIMMED HATS.

PRETTY GOWNS AND BLOUSES.

GRACA & CO.
No 16, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
New Supply of
STAMP MOUNTS.

1845

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Should Purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
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BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD,
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
PRICE 1/6

On Sale at:
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KENY & WILSON, Ltd.,
Messrs. BARNES & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. & H. MARSH & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, MONDAY, 1st July, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY, and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for business on that day.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2-79]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

TELEGRAMS of a PERSONAL or DOMESTIC nature, if written in plain language, will be accepted for places in the occupied territory of PALESTINE. They will be posted to destination from Alexandria; the rate per word will be the same as that to Alexandria.
J. KENNEDY GIBSON, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2180]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING TO REPAIRS TO MACHINERY the TRAM SERVICE will be SUSPENDED on SUNDAY, 30th June, after the 8 P.M. Car until 7 A.M. on MONDAY, 1st July.
In the event of passengers by the 6.54 P.M. Train from SUSSEX STATION arriving too late to catch the 8 P.M. Car an Extra Car will run at 8.10 P.M.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2181]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CARGO from Europe and intermediate ports ex S.S. "ANIRE LEBON" transhipped at Singapore 03.00 a.m. "VAN WIERWILCK".

Consignees are informed that they will be required to sign an average bond, and a provisional contribution of 50% is to be paid before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.
Inspection of damaged cargo will take place at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) on the 28th June, at 10 A.M., when all Consignees are requested to attend.
J. TOURNET, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2182]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, until further notice TIPPING will CEASE to be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.15 P.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
By Order,
P. BAKER, Manager.
Kowloon, 25th June, 1918. [2176]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the 1st day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD." and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.
HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton), KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong). [2-53]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1918.
Licensed Warehouses cannot be Opened on that day.
D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2177]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1912.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 25, George Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.
GORDON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2170]

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. F. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 905 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 30,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$284.20 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Principals Building, Lee House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Mr. GEO. F. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2184]

FOR SALE.

ONE 7/8 H.P. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles.
Apply to—
Box No. 2171, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2171]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLF BRAND CIGARETTES for sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—
Box No. 2171, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Cheong, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton, For particulars.
THE TUNG NAM MINING CO., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2188]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL from 1st July.

Apply to—
THE TREASURY. [2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. [1987]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 83, THE PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT No. 52, THE PEAK.
"STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

WANTED.

WANTED, by an European Bachelor, in suitable locality, Small FLAT of 2 Rooms with Bath-room and Kitchen.
Apply to—
Box 2165, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2165]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, for months August and September.
Write stating full particulars to—
Box No. 2168, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2168]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK, for about a month.
Apply to—
Box No. 2172, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2172]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH.



DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR.

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 816.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 27th JUNE, 1918.

COLLAPSE OF THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

The great Austrian offensive, which opened on the 16th instant after long and carefully concealed preparations in accordance with plans prepared by Germany, has proved a fiasco. Although the enemy assembled every available man for the attack and had enormous resources at their disposal, they were held from the outset by the Italians, who, after the first shock, turned upon their assailants, with the result that within a fortnight they have practically recovered their original positions. The Austrians have been driven back across the River Piave, along almost the whole of its length from the Asiago Plateau to the sea, and are now being pursued by the Italians, their retreat showing signs of developing into a rout. Considerably more than half their effectives have been thrown into the struggle, and their losses are estimated at not less than 180,000 men, an unusually large proportion of whom are killed. The Italians, on the other hand, have hardly touched their reserves, and their casualties are reported not to exceed 40,000, the total of the prisoners which the Austrians claim to have captured. In their flight the enemy have been obliged to abandon considerable quantities of war material; in fact, Mr. Lloyd George has informed the House of Commons that the Italians have recaptured half the guns they lost in the first offensive. Such a crushing defeat has been inflicted that the Austrians will not be in a position seriously to resume the offensive for some weeks. The miscarriage of their plans is attributed to faulty judgment in the placing of reserves, which at the critical moment failed to meet the clever strategy of

the Italians. It is also suggested that the prevailing unrest in the Dual Monarchy is a contributory cause. Be that as it may, it is certain that the reverse will not fail to heighten the discontent in Austria. "It is one of the most portentous events of the war," says Mr. Lloyd George, "and one of the military victories which may have infinitely greater results than other victories looking bigger from the point of view of the effectives engaged or the territory lost. It is a defeat inflicted upon a Power that is not in the best condition to receive it." We know from the reports which have come to hand for some time past that the Austrian population are weary of the war and its privations, and that in some of the principal cities recently they have been driven by hunger to open revolt. The situation, indeed, became so threatening a few days ago that Germany was reluctantly compelled to send supplies of grain to her Ally to allay the ill-will engendered by her previous indifference. With the disappearance of Russia from the ranks of the belligerents, Austria's interest in the war has waned, and three-fifths of the population in the "ramshackle empire" now realise that their only chance of achieving anything in the nature of freedom lies in the triumph of the Entente Powers. In the circumstances, the statement may well be true that a demand made by General von Hindenburg three months ago for Austrian troops to co-operate with the Germans on the Western Front was refused on the ground that the Austrian people would not permit of such a proceeding, and that, as a solatium, an offensive against Italy was promised. Now, apparently, it is proposed to exchange twelve German divisions in France for an equal number of Austrian divisions in Italy. If this be correct, it is an admission that the Germans cannot afford to deplete their forces on the Western Front, and that the Austrian military authorities feel acutely the need of stiffening their ranks. It is a humiliating position for Austria, but it is the only alternative to surrender or defeat. The Emperor Kaim is in a particularly unhappy predicament. All his interests lie in the direction of an early peace, for even if the ultimate success of the Central European Alliance were assured it is doubtful if he could weather the storm in the meantime, and, if he could, the only result would be to reduce him to a permanent state of vassalage to his more powerful neighbour. The Kaiser, on the other hand, knows that his one hope of salvation lies in victory. While, therefore, one monarch cannot afford to continue the struggle, the other dare not relinquish it.

The Exchange Banks will be closed for business on Monday next.

A Chinese male, aged 27 years, fell out of the window of the cook-house on the third floor of "Seaview," Kennedy Road, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Tuesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 1 (1 death); enteric fever, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Honour the Commissioner of Weihaiwei has appointed Mr. David Boughton Walker, of His Majesty's Consular Service in China, to be Junior District Officer and Magistrate in Weihaiwei.

Owing to repairs to machinery the Peak Tramway service will be suspended on Sunday after the 8 P.M. car until 7 A.M. the following morning. In the event of passengers by the 6.54 P.M. train from 'SHEUNG SHUI' arriving too late to catch the 8 P.M. car an extra car will be run at 8.10 P.M.

The following telegram has been received from the War Office by Mr. M. J. Marques, 8, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon:—"Regret to inform you that 236,052 Gunner F. T. Marques, R.F.A., is seriously ill in the 1st Australian General Hospital, France, with a shell wound in the foot." Mr. F. T. Marques is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Marques, and left Hongkong on May 6th, 1917. Prior to his departure he was employed in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock as an engineering apprentice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CEASE SUBSCRIPTIONS."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I desire through the columns of your paper to ask your correspondent "A Frequent Subscriber" to explain more exactly what he really means, in order that his letter cannot by any chance have a bad effect upon the receipts of the War Charities Fund.

Both methods (War Bond Drawings and voluntary subscriptions) are good, inasmuch as they both provide relief from war suffering, but neither method is ideal. The Drawing only hands 25 per cent. of the amount collected to War Charities, and 75 per cent. of the sum total is taken from the pockets of many and put into the pockets of a few. I am willing to concede that the good done by a Drawing is greater than any harm it might do. But I do not think it would have a useful purpose to replace voluntary subscriptions by War Bonds Drawings. Run the two together certainly, but do not replace the former method by the latter.

It is, no doubt, a trouble to subscribe to a number of different funds, but the War Charities Fund was instituted with the idea of giving people, who so desired, an opportunity of subscribing to the general fund instead of to a number of individual funds.

May I suggest that your correspondent submit his idea in writing to the Committee of St. George's Society or to the Committee of the War Charities Fund, who would, I feel sure, be grateful for any suggestion of this nature.—Yours faithfully,

PLEBIS.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1918.

KIDNAPPING A LITTLE BOY

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE STUDENT SENTENCED.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), Liu Chu, a student at St. Paul's College, was indicted for kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents at Canton.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeham) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster defended the prisoner.

It will be remembered that the case was tried a week ago and the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty. Sentence, however, was deferred to see if the kidnapped child could be traced, the prisoner having asserted that, given time, he would be able to run to earth the miscreant who had led him into the trouble. Yesterday, however, prisoner confessed his failure.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to three years' hard labour, and ordered him to receive eighteen strokes with the birch.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

THE QUEEN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S GIFT.

Lady May has received the following telegram from Her Majesty The Queen:—"I gratefully accept most generous present.—MARY R."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1 P.M., June 26th.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, direction unknown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to pay for the last term (October to March) a dividend of 50 per cent., or the same as for the preceding term. The gross income amounted to Yen 86,875,000 and the total expenditure to Yen 39,704,000. The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ships' structural repair funds and war taxes, amounts to Yen 34,312,842, including Yen 684,413 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—

Legal Reserve Fund	Yen 1,051,416
Special Reserve for War Risk and Depreciation of Vessels to be Built and Purchased	10,000,000
Additional Depreciation of the Book Value of the Fleet	1,500,000
Special Reserve	500,000
Dividend Equalization Fund	7,000,000
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	375,000
Dividend (10 per cent.)	1,879,680
Extra Dividend (40 per cent.)	7,518,730
Fund for the Training, Protection and Encouragement of Seamen	350,000
Pension Fund	2,500,000
Total	Yen 33,204,816

Leaving a balance of Yen 1,008,023 to be carried forward to next account.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN SECURES CHINESE IRON MINE OUTPUT

SHANGHAI, June 24th.

An agreement is practically concluded under which Japan will acquire control of the output of an immensely valuable iron mine near Nanking.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

HARBIN, June 24th.

A representative meeting of prominent residents telegraphed to the Allied Ministers in Peking urging the necessity of Allied armed assistance in Siberia.

SWATOW NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

SWATOW, June 22nd.

Swatow and the surrounding district is now subsiding into a normal condition. Rumours frequently create more of a panic than facts. The former have been the order of the day for some time. There was a time when it seemed almost possible that the Northerners would get possession of Swatow. But without the backing of strong sea forces they could scarcely expect to retain it. Their landward communications could not be secure under present conditions. The Southern leader, Chang Kwet-ming, at no time took a very serious view of the situation. He did not even consider it essential to come to Swatow or to Chiau-an to set matters in order. He has faith in his sub-General Pang. The latter has been much annoyed over the defection of his Yunnanese troops, and a few of those who were chiefly to blame have been court-martialled and shot. There is no great reliance to be put on the Yunnan troops and others are replacing them. Chang Kwet-ming in the meantime has been having very stiff fighting about twenty miles east of Ying-Ting and has forced the Northerners back. His soldiers, we regret to say, have not always lived up to their good profession: they are reported to have behaved rather badly at Ying-ting. They have pillaged homes and rendered destitute many families. They have even rifled the only Christian Church in the town. In the districts rice is very scarce and the inhabitants, in many places, are in dire straits. At the chief business centre, Tapu, there is no business doing. Boats are all commandeered by the soldiers. Added to all this there is evidence that the military are by no means flush of cash. This is probably true of both Southerners and Northerners.

The general opinion is gaining strength throughout China, that this continual strife is absolutely against the interests of the country as well as against the wishes of the people. Our latest news is that the great majority of the Governors of China, North and South, are urging the Prime Minister to stop this senseless fighting and to devote State energy to the welfare and good order of the provinces which contain within them so much lawlessness.

With regard to prisoners taken in the recent fighting Chang Kwet-ming has issued the following instructions, which are interesting as showing the new order of things. They are certainly in strong contrast with those which guided Li Hung-chang, whose shocking conduct towards the soldiers who capitulated to General Gordon made the English General so very wroth. With German practices towards prisoners they show up admirably, too. The treatment of prisoners is as follows:—All are treated according to their rank; all retain their belongings excepting arms and ammunition; they work for their living; they receive payment; insubordination is punishable; runaways, if captured, are shot; burial is in accord with native custom; when the war is over all prisoners will be allowed to return to their homes. It is reported that the Canton people have sent a Red Cross party to Swatow to attend to the wounded. The authorities have been asked to receive them and protect them.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

We have had a continuous fall of rain for nearly six weeks. The whole countryside was fast becoming a quagmire. The only compensation was an unusually low barometer. Two-thirds of June are over and we have scarcely experienced a hot day. Only once or twice has the barometer been above 80deg. The floods have damaged part of the railway between Swatow and the city of Chiau-an. We have not heard of Sun Yat-sen since he went into the interior. He is probably enjoying a stoned rest amongst his friends.

THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE OVERTHROWN.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT CONGRATULATES PREMIER.

ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER CREATES SENSATION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

CANADIANS' CLEVER RAID.

LONDON, June 25th.
3.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The Canadians' raid last night was carried out with that completeness distinguishing them in such affairs. They captured about 10 machine-guns and trench-mortars.

South of the Scarpe we captured six prisoners. Our success in thus obtaining information from raids contrasts with two complete failures of the enemy to capture one of our posts north-west of Merris. We learned from despatches very cleverly acquired that the enemy was made uneasy by lack of information of our Flanders front, and had laid great stress on the capture of at least one prisoner from whom information might have been obtained. The result in this particular instance was the capture not by but of the officer to whom the mission was entrusted.

ALL QUIET.

LONDON, June 25th.
3.55 p.m.

The latest information is that all is quiet on the Western Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, June 25th.
12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians in a raid last night at Neuville-Vitasse brought back 22 prisoners and six machine-guns.

We captured a few prisoners in a successful raid southward of the Scarpe. Hostile artillery were active last night between Villers-Bretonneux and Morlan-court, southward of Avion and westward of Morville. Gas-shells were freely employed.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, June 25th.
10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A minor operation last night in the neighbourhood of Meteren was completely successful. All our objectives were gained, our line was advanced, and we captured 10 machine-guns.

The French captured a few prisoners in a successful raid at Loere.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 24th.
10.25 p.m.

Despite strong winds and low clouds yesterday, our aeroplanes carried out reconnaissances. There was little air-fighting.

We destroyed one aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.

We dropped five tons of bombs in the day-time, and 15 tons at night, of which six fell on Cambrai sidings and stations, with good effect. One of our night-fliers is missing.

AN INTERESTING OPERATION.

LONDON, June 24th.
3.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—An operation south of Meteren this morning, which resulted in the killing of at least a hundred Germans, took place in an angle into which the enemy had thrust our line west of Bailloul, having Meteren and Strazeele at either end of its base and Ploers near its apex. The Germans have lately devoted con-

siderable attention to this part of the line, and any thrust they might attempt in Flanders would likely be an attempt to advance by this sector on the high ground west of Kemmel. The enemy so far has been unable to gain an inch of ground in the direction of Strazeele. We have now not only dealt him a heavy blow, but we attained objectives which considerably improve our line.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

A GRENADE DUEL.

PARIS, June 25th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, a grenade duel was fought in the works captured by us yesterday north-east of Leport. Our front was integrally maintained.

There was fairly lively artillery firing in the region of Faverolles and Corey. We carried out three raids in Woivre and Lorraine and captured 20 prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTEMPT REPULSED.

PARIS, June 24th.

A communiqué states:—We repulsed an enemy attempt in the region of Anthieu.

The Germans at eleven at night again attacked the Italian position at Mount Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims.

After lively fighting the enemy was completely repulsed, with serious loss. The Italians took prisoners. There was a fairly lively artillery duel in the Woivre and Vosges.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 25th.
3.40 a.m.

An American official report, dated yesterday, states:—There were local operations in the Chateau Thierry region. We further advanced, capturing five machine-guns.

A hostile counter-attack southward of Torcy broke down, with heavy losses.

FRENCH POSITION IMPROVED.

PARIS, June 25th.

A communiqué states:—On the plateau to the north of Leport we improved our position by a local operation and captured 170 prisoners. A counter-attack was immediately repulsed.

There was fairly lively artillery firing between the Aisne and the Marne during June 23rd.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes in Picardy and the Aisne, and also on bivouacs in the regions of Chaulnes and Montdidier.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO.

LONDON, June 25th.

The Italian Admiralty officially announced:—Our seaplanes bombarded Durazzo on June 23rd. A big steamer was hit and fires were started near the enemy hangars. All our machines returned safely, despite anti-aircraft gunfire.

The bombardment was effectively repeated yesterday. Simultaneously British machines, reconnoitring over Cattaro, engaged in an air-fight and brought down one enemy machine. The British and Italian machines returned undamaged.

RAIDS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 25th.

An independent force of the Royal Air Force in France dropped six tons of bombs in four attacks on Metz-Sablon station on the evening of June 23rd, and successfully attacked factories and sidings at Saarbrücken, factories at Dillingen, and railway sidings at Metz-Sablon yesterday.

We brought down an enemy aeroplane in flames, and drove down another uncontrollable. All our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN LOSSES IN LONDON RAID.

LONDON, June 24th.
10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states that confirmation has been received from German sources regarding the losses of German machines in the air raid on London on May 19th-20th. In addition to seven of the squadron numbering 28 which are accounted for, it now appears that three more machines crashed on landing. It has been known for some time that the landing of these powerful bombing machines has proved very difficult in the hands of those accustomed to another type of machine, and that a large number of learners have been killed and machines destroyed in German aerodromes. It now appears that even experts after a long and exhausting flight are in novices at the end of their troubles when the sea and shores of Great Britain have been left safely behind.

Italian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXTENT OF AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

PARLIAMENT CONGRATULATES PREMIER.

ROME, June 25th.

Two hundred Deputies formed in procession and marched to the Premier's office to convey the congratulations of Parliament upon the victory.

Signor Orlando welcomed them with the cry "Viva Italia!"

Signor Orlando explained that the enemy had been completely ejected from Montello and had lost two-thirds of the ground he occupied on the middle and lower Piave, and also the positions between Caposile and the lower Piave held by him prior to the offensive. The enemy is defending himself desperately at a few positions.

Signor Orlando added, amid laughter, that one Austrian regiment carried a banner inscribed "Piave, 1918," with a representation of the lion of St. Mark surmounted by an eagle, but the lion was depicted as calm and majestic, while the eagle was more like a mosquito than anything else.

Signor Orlando continued:—The truth is that the enemy was beaten during the first days of the battle by the Italians' heroic defence. He did not hesitate to say that Caporetto in a certain sense was the name of the greatest glory of Italy. "Our people never sustained such a disaster, and they have shown how our brave people can rise after terrible blows." The Italians were truly marvellous. In the days of Caporetto the army had only two days' supplies of flour, and the country districts were without flour. For twelve days there was no coal and passenger trains were unable to move for lack of lubricating oil. All these difficulties were overcome, thanks to the tenacity of the people. (Cheers.)

LATEST INFORMATION.

LONDON, June 25th.
3.55 p.m.

The latest information received in London despatched from Italy at six o'clock last evening shows that the Italians were in the mountains attacking Monte Valbella and Monte Asolone. They are advancing, but are meeting very strong resistance, though they gained a certain amount of ground.

The Austrians have now abandoned the whole of the right bank of the Piave.

The Italian line is back to exactly where it was before.

The Austrians, apparently, are attacking from their old trenches.

The river is again rising, sweeping away some Italian bridges, thereby hindering the crossing and rendering it difficult to send back information from the other bank.

A certain amount of fighting is now proceeding on the extreme Italian right on Aerea road and in the area between the old and new Piave.

It is not quite clear what has happened, except that the Italians captured about 600 prisoners here. Owing to the fact that the river is rising it is not very likely that any very large operations will be undertaken east of the river. It would be folly to make such an attempt. The immediate situation is very obscure, and it may be well at present not to form too hastily a conclusion, though there are good grounds for satisfaction.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, June 25th.
12.15 p.m.

An Austrian communiqué issued yesterday stated:—The height of the river and bad weather caused us to evacuate Montello and other positions on the right bank of the Piave. The order was given four days ago, and our evacuation was not observed.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROME, June 24th.

An Italian War Correspondent says the Austrians are not only beaten but have suffered a partial disaster, the extent and importance of which cannot yet be estimated. The Austrians at night-time began to withdraw from the Piave, hoping to carry out their retreat without attracting the attention of the Italians, but the Italian patrols penetrating the enemy lines discovered the manoeuvre, and Italian artillery directed an intense fire on the enemy troops as they were crossing the river, and at eleven o'clock yesterday morning the Italian infantry, with magnificent dash, took the offensive.

The Italian troops broke in on the Montello front, and the Austrian retreat became a disorderly retreat. At Nervesa, which the Italians recaptured, the Italians found the Austrian guns intact, with ammunition, as well as the Italian artillery which were lost at the beginning of the offensive. The waters of the Piave are carrying away much material and hundreds of corpses.

Italian aviators bombed and machine-gunned the retreating masses which were crowding the bridges.

FAULTY AUSTRIAN JUDGMENT.

LONDON, June 24th.
11.55 p.m.

It is understood that the Austrian defeat is so crushing that it will be impossible for the enemy to resume a serious offensive for several weeks. The spirit of the troops is broken, and some of the best Austrian units are no longer of any fighting value.

One of the causes of the Austrian disaster was the faulty judgment in placing the reserves. The German scheme of attack was cunningly worked out, but the Austrians neglected to apply the German thoroughness to the details; hence the reserves failed at the critical moment to meet the clever Italian strategy.

The line from the Piave and Montello to the sea is now very strongly held, and it will be impossible for the disorganised Austrian armies to retake it.

The military view is that there is not the least likelihood of the Austrians attempting to re-cross the river.

Thirty-seven enemy divisions have been identified.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE MONTELO.

LONDON, June 24th.
4.35 p.m.

The latest news this afternoon is that the Austrians have wholly evacuated Montello and re-crossed the river, partly by the one remaining bridge and partly by wading. They were followed up by the Italians, who captured several hundreds of prisoners, besides the others not yet counted, also field-guns and war material. The Italians have likewise recaptured 72 of their own guns.

The Italians are now on the north bank, with one bridge at Fails and another at Nervesa, where they are making bridge-heads and meeting with little opposition.

The Italians captured some Austrian batteries—probably about a dozen.

Between Montello and Zenson the Italians are on the river for the whole distance. They are making bridgeheads at Pont di Piave, and on the whole of that front they are pushing over their cavalry.

The enemy southward of Zenson is fighting a stubborn rearguard action in order to cover the retreat of the main army, but there are only two bridgeheads left them—one at Sandonn and the other at Grisolera.

The Italians recovered the Caposile bridgeheads and took prisoners.

The situation at present is that the Italians have practically restored the situation to what it was before the Austrian attack. The Austrians have very few reserves in the Piave sector, and they also made very few trenches eastward of the Piave, besides which their lateral communications are bad, rendering the passage of reinforcements from the north very difficult.

A moderate estimate of the Austrians lost is double that of the Italians.

CROWNING RESULTS OF VICTORY.

LONDON, June 24th.
9.20 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Yesterday gave us the crowning results of our victory. Pushed up against the bank of the Piave in the ever-narrowing strip of ground successively bombarded by artillery and aeroplanes, the enemy, after maintaining himself desperately on the right bank for eight days at the cost of enormous sacrifices, began on the night of June 22nd a withdrawal to the left bank. The crossing of the river under the deadly fire of our artillery continued on Sunday, protected by a strong array of machine-guns and covering troops, who, after a stubborn resistance, were driven back by our troops.

Montello and all the right bank of the Piave, excepting a small portion at Musile, where the struggle continues, have been recaptured. Over 4,000 prisoners have been captured, with a great quantity of arms and material.

The extraordinary number of Austrian dead which covers the ground proves the enemy's valour and his great defeat.

AUSTRIANS' PREDICAMENT.

LONDON, June 24th.
7.55 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Austrians are now in full retreat, but the question was whether they could retreat.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF IN VIENNA.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

It is reported that General von Ludendorff has gone to Vienna on a special mission.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONSCRIPTION TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.

The Senate unanimously ratified the Anglo-American reciprocal Conscription Treaties whereby Britons between 20 and 44 in the United States and Americans between 21 and 31 in the British Empire are subject to Conscription, but are given the option of serving under their own flags.

It is estimated that 310,000 Britons in the United States, including 60,000 Canadians, and 54,000 Americans in the British Empire, including 38,000 in Canada, are affected.

A clause provides for the exemption of Irishmen and Australians.

EARLIER CABLES.

DROUGHT IN BESSARABIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

The Bessarabian Minister of the Roumanian Cabinet announces that owing to drought the Bessarabian harvest is extremely bad.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Colonial Office has issued a summary of the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference between June 12th and 19th, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Walter Long. Those present included the Secretary of State for India. Emphasis was laid upon the resourcefulness of the British Navy in securing the safe and unhindered attendance of representatives from all parts of the world. Representatives, deliberating on the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, dwelt upon the need for all possible pressure on Turkey to safeguard the graves at Gallipoli. It was decided to ask the Commission to give a common form to the memorial for all ranks. A resolution was carried in favour of the cost of carrying out the Commission's decisions being borne by the respective Governments of the Empire, proportionately to the numbers of their dead. The cost is estimated to average £10 per officer or man buried, but it is estimated that the cost of memorials to those whose graves are not identified will be considerably less proportionately. The Conference initiated a decision upon the question of the establishment of a Central Authority in the United Kingdom to supervise the emigration of ex-Servicemen and others after the war, and also the various phases of the Imperial economic policy after the war were deliberated.

IRISH RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 24th.

It was officially announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., has accepted a commission as Colonel, and is proceeding to Ireland immediately to assist in the recruiting campaign.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, June 24th.

It is officially stated that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir Herbert Miles, who is shortly vacating the post.

BULGARIA'S GLORIOUS ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

The new Bulgarian Premier, interviewed, says "Bulgaria remains faithful to her glorious Allies."

GERMANY'S USE OF DUTCH RAILWAYS.

LONDON, June 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald McNeill asked—What are the terms upon which Holland has agreed to allow Germany the use of railways in Lemburg? Is the effect of the agreement to set free for purely military traffic German lines to Belgium through Visse and Liege?

Lord Robert Cecil replied—The Government have repeatedly pressed the Netherlands Government for precise information respecting the arrangement with Germany. He regretted that the request so far had not been met, although the Government had been told that traffic was confined to civilian goods.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIST LEADER SHOT IN OPEN STREET.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

The prominent Bolshevik leader Volodarsky, Commissioner for Press Affairs, was shot dead in the open street.

LONDON, July 24th.

The murder of Volodarsky is regarded as significant, and the question is being asked "Who next?"

Trotsky and Lenin are always surrounded by guards and are reported to frequently use disguises.

GERMANY AND RUSSIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 24th.

A Moscow despatch, dated June 7th, states that, replying to M. Tchitcherin's Note protesting against the activity of the German submarines in the White Sea, Germany declines to guarantee immunity to Russian shipping there.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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"KEY WEST" ... 10th Aug.	"MONTAGLE" ... 1st Oct.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 7th Dec.	
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR		TO SAIL	
MANILA	via SWATOW	"LOONGSANG" .. Fri, 28th June, 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	via SWATOW	"WINGSANG" .. Sun, 30th June, 10 a.m.	
TIENSIN	via SWATOW	"CHIFSHING" .. Sun, 30th June, 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	via SWATOW	"TAISANG" .. Tues, 2nd July, 10 a.m.	
HAIPHONG	via SWATOW	"TAISANG" .. Tues, 2nd July, 10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	via SWATOW	"MAUSANG" .. Tues, 2nd July, 10 a.m.	
MANILA	via SWATOW	"YUENSANG" .. Fri, 6th July, 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the ss. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The ss. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MASSILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Swatow and Canton.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS. TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of Leaschold property at
Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.
Saturday, 29th June—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
Ltd. General Meeting.
Monday, 1st July—
General Holiday.
Wednesday, 3rd July—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co.
Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES

[REUTERS' NEWS SERVICE.]

PRIME MINISTER ON WAR SITUATION.

ALLIED VICTORY TO BE
COMPLETE.

London, June 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions by Mr. Asquith in the course of the debate on June 18th, said Mr. Asquith had asked for more information regarding the war situation, but Mr. Bonar Law on June 18th gave all the information which could possibly be given at present. Regarding the American troops, an amazing piece of organisation had enabled us to bring vast numbers of them to France since March 21st. He could not give the figures, but the numbers were sufficient to encourage the Allies, and quite sufficient to disappoint and ultimately defeat our enemies. The Americans were of the very best quality. As regards the relative strength of the contending forces on the Western Front, it was accurately represented by Major-General Maurice when he said they were nearly equal on March 21st. Since then, owing to new factors, it was impossible to make an up-to-date computation. The Americans were coming in at a great rate, and he would be very much surprised if in a comparatively short time the Allies are not stronger than the Germans on the West. Germany's last reserves will be thrown in during the next month or two, after which further reserves would be obtainable only by a drastic cut-out of essential industries. There were indications that Germany is already resorting to this cut-out, which proved that the Allies have inflicted very heavy losses since March 21st. The position, naturally, would be very anxious during the next two months, but it was gradually improving, and he could say without boasting that the Allied Generals felt confidence as regards the issue. (Cheers.) We are on the eve of very great events; there may be a great blow coming within the next few hours, but certainly within the next few days, upon which the issue of the campaign may depend. The Allies never felt better prepared to meet it.

Continuing, the Prime Minister described the last enemy attack upon the French as an undoubted failure. "We have proof that the enemy expected to reach Compiègne. The enemy losses were very serious, and on the whole the attack was undoubtedly a German defeat." The same applied to attacks upon the British. The first attack, being a complete surprise, was a considerable success, but we have not emphasised sufficiently our own successes. The Germans were very severely beaten in front of the Third Army—(cheers)—and were beaten two or three times when the enemy got to the Fourth and Second Armies. On the whole the Germans had sustained severe reverses and had not achieved their objectives. We have every reason to be pleased with the present position, and the enemy is profoundly disappointed. The situation in Russia was chaotic. Governments existed all over the place; almost every village has a separate Government, and the situation changed hourly. He agreed it would be to our interests, and also just and equitable, that we should stand by Russia if she desired it. Russia has been treated brutally by Germany. She had been dismembered and treaties were torn up the day after they were made. The Russian peoples are beginning to realise this, are beginning to get different ideas as regards the Allies, and to appreciate what German militarism means. The hatred of Germany is becoming deeper, and Russia was more ready now than she has been for months to co-operate in any move to oust the Germans. The situation was full of hope. The difficulty was one of access. The only Power with access to Russia was Japan. What has happened in Italy is full of promise. (Cheers.) It is one of the most portentous events of the year, one of the military victories which may have infinitely greater results than other victories looking bigger from the point of view of effectives engaged or territory lost. It is a defeat inflicted upon a Power not under the best condition to

sustain it. It is a great encounter in which Austria is being held, despite having brought in all her available men for the attack and thrown her whole strength upon the Italian Army. Considerably over 50 per cent. of the Austrian effectives have been actually engaged in the fighting. If the Austrians had captured the whole of Montello the Allied position might have been disastrous, but from the first the enemy was held by the Italians, who next began to bring pressure to bear, the pressure increased daily, and now the Austrians are in full retreat, and the only question is, not whether they are going to retreat, but whether they can retreat. The whole of Montello has been recaptured, and the Italians for the first time for months, are on the left side of the Piave. Lower down the Italian cavalry have crossed the river, and are pressing the enemy hard. The Italians recaptured half the guns they lost in the first offensive. In the south the enemy are fighting a continuous rearward action to secure their retreat. After committing their whole strength to a great offensive the Austrian Army had had inflicted upon it one of the greatest disasters of the war. This has happened at a time of serious Austrian discontent, when three-fifths of the population are completely out of sympathy with the objects of the war and are more sympathetic with the aims of the Allies, and when three-fifths of the population recognised that the only chance of achieving anything in the nature of freedom was to secure a great Allied victory; at a time when the whole Austrian population belonging to the Czech-Slavs were actually congregating in order to come over and fight for the Allies in Siberia. It was very significant that, whatever our difficulties on the Western Front, the difficulties of the Central Powers were infinitely greater. The Austrian population is being driven to huge numbers to discontent and in some of the more important Austrian cities, even to revolt, while over half the Austrian Army sympathises with the objects of the country with which they are at war. Moreover, the Central Powers had difficulties in Bulgaria and Turkey, and therefore, while we should not build up false hopes, all we needed was to keep steady and to endure, and he had not the faintest doubt, from surveying the whole position, our victory would be a complete one.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George was upon the Consolidated Fund Bill, which subsequently passed its third reading.

SENSATION IN REICHSTAG. GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S DOUBT.

AUSTRIAN, June 25th.
Baron Kuchemann, in the Reichstag, reviewing the military situation, created a sensation by expressing a doubt that the war would end even in 1919.

BRITISH NATIONAL SERVICE DIRECTOR'S VIEW.

LONDON, June 24th.
Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Manchester, said:—"We still wanted men for the fighting-line and rearward services to bear the strain which Germany could impose upon us in 1919. There was no guarantee that the war would end in 1919."

AUSTRALIA'S WAR EFFORT. PREMIER SUPPLIES STRIKING FIGURES.

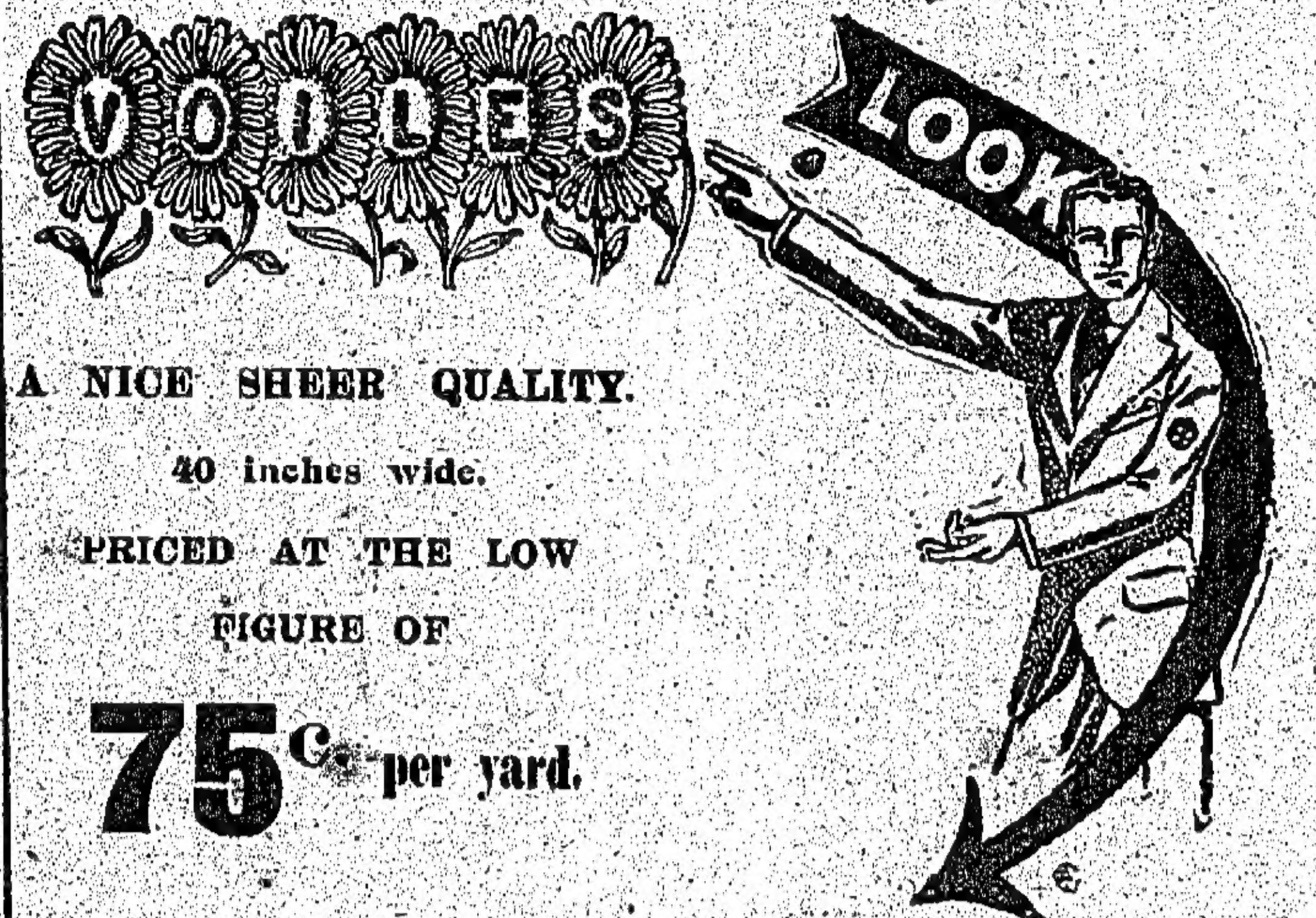
LONDON, June 24th.
Striking figures setting out Australia's great effort in the war were given by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Commonwealth Premier, at today's Australasian luncheon. Australia had enlisted 424,000 soldiers, of whom nearly 250,000 were transported 14,000 miles. Australia alone had organised and paid for the equipment, transport and maintenance of this great army. For the past two years she had maintained five Divisions in France, the equivalent of one Cavalry Division in Egypt and Palestine, and had kept up all cadres to strength by voluntary enlistment. The Royal Australian Navy exceeded 9,000 officers and men, and Australia bore the whole cost of the Australian Navy, which, during the war, is entirely placed under the control of the Imperial Government. Although the Australian population is barely 5,000,000, considerably over 8 per cent. have enlisted, 45,780 have been killed in action, 135,000 have been wounded, while he was proud to say that only 3,274 had surrendered to the enemy, principally owing to stress of wounds. In other words, Australia, one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world, had lost approximately one per cent. of her total population, or over two per cent. of her males of all ages. Her total war expenditure has exceeded £220,000,000 up to the end of the present month. The cost would be in the neighbourhood of £210,000,000 for the present financial year. Australia would bear the cost of repatriating all her troops, re-establishing them in civil life at an estimated cost of £30,000,000. The Commonwealth pensions liability has already exceeded £2,500,000. Australia had not complained of these heavy burdens, as her heart was in the war. Mr. Hughes, concluding, strongly appealed for settlers.

AMMUNITION SEIZURES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, June 24th.
A message from Dublin says that the Police closed the approaches to Smithfield Corn Market in Dublin last night and seized 123 sacks containing altogether ten tons of ammunition believed to have formed part of a cargo of arms landed on the northern coast some time ago. The remainder of the cargo is believed to have been distributed in various centres.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

"ASAHI BEER."



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AND SOUTH CHINA:

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS



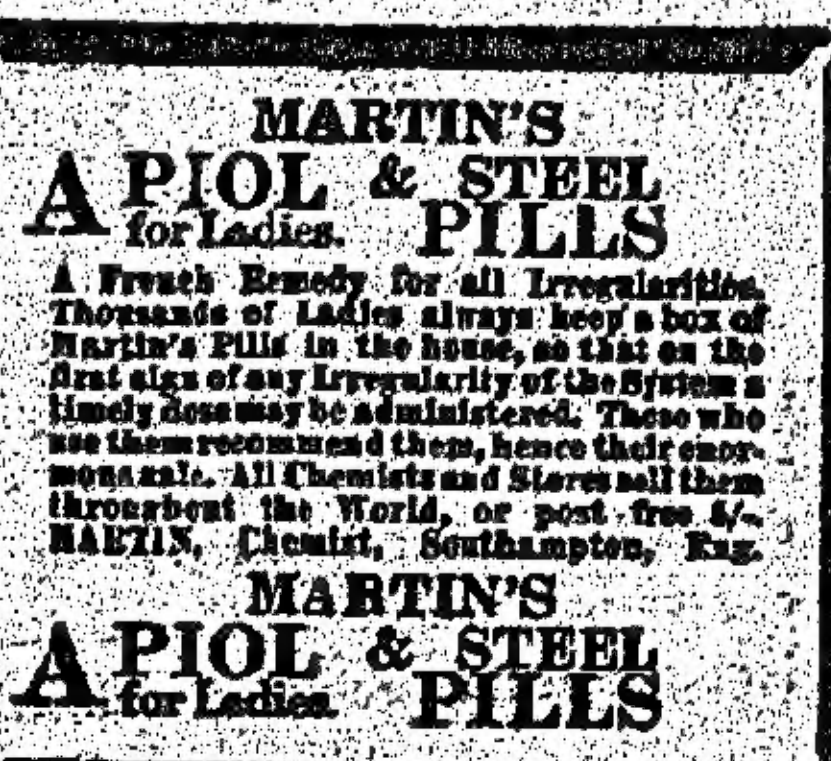
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Itching and Burning Enough to
Drive Him Mad. Cuticura
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"I took severe chills and the effect caused me to have very bad running eczema break out all over the middle part of my body. It was of a very bad form. The itching and burning sensation was enough to drive me mad. My flesh would break out when I walked."
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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
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WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KURIGROW"	On 27th June, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 29th June, 3 P.M.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 30th June, 10 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd July, 3 P.M.	

* Weihaiwei and Tientsin (Passengers only).

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"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	2nd July, at 1 P.M.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	at	at	MANILA	at
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SHANGHAI & KOREA	SADO MARU ... 12,500 TONS	9th July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 TONS	19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 TONS	20th July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 TONS	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
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LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

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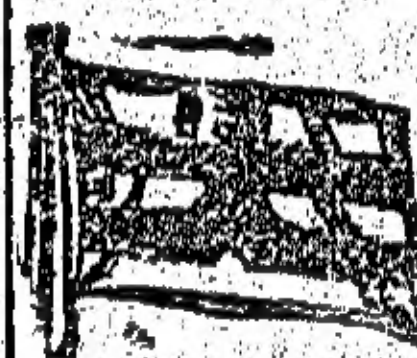
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